

CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH

Superannuated Socialists are to be cared for in a home established for the purpose, if the plans of Eastern comrades come to fruition.

The many make, the few take—but they take the product of the many and leave them to fight it out with poverty and semi-poverty.

Department stores in St. Paul have finally yielded the eight-hour day to their employees. It is bound to come sooner or later all over the country.

It is always bad times for the working class. Here and there one may escape by some lucky turn, but these exceptions only go to prove the rule.

We vote as we march, was a favorite Labor Day motto in various cities. Scabbing at the ballot box is a senseless thing to do, and labor's eyes are opening wider and wider to its class interests every year.

San Francisco Socialists are planning some enormous propaganda hall meetings for the benefit of the people who will go there to attend the big Panama exposition. They will erect an auditorium especially for this purpose.

It is one of the ridiculous inconsistencies of capitalism that it is your merchant oftentimes who says you'd get ahead if you were only saving, but who nevertheless says business is good when you buy freely of his advertised bargains.

It is now estimated that the cigarmakers' international union has paid out in benefits and relief thus far the big total of \$10,000,000. Fed outside the ranks of organized labor realize the big part the unions play in taking care of the victims of capitalism.

"Wrongful Criticism of the Courts" reads a headline in an employers' publication. Let us hope no one will criticize the courts wrongfully. Why should anyone waste breath in wrongful criticism when the cause of social justice

NICE SPECIMEN OF A PREACHER

BY J. L. ENGBAHL

The Rev. Arthur H. Lord, pastor of the St. James' Episcopal church and chaplain of the Third regiment, Michigan national guard, who went to the copper strike zone in Northern Michigan with a bible in one hand and a loaded pistol in the other, is back in town.

He has served his two weeks in the northern Michigan industrial war on the side of the millions invested in copper and against the struggle of organized labor represented by millions of men.

He has issued two statements on the copper strike situation. Both of these have appeared in the Milwaukee Free Press, and voice the argument of plutocratic wealth in its explanation and degradation of humanity.

The Rev. Lord says: "If the Western Federation of Miners can begin paying the dollar-a-day stakes it has promised the strikers, the strike may be prolonged."

The Michigan copper strike is not the first battle where the strikers have suffered and endured hunger. The West Virginia coal miners held out for nearly two years while the Westmoreland strike in the Western Pennsylvania coal fields lasted about the same length of time.

Glories in Men's Hunger.

If hunger is the only obstacle to victory on the copper range the strikers will win easily. Then doesn't it seem rather peculiar that a man of God should glory in seeing men striving for freedom forced back into slavery by the pangs of hunger?

The Calumet strike has not had the official recognition of the federation's headquarters at Denver, charges Lord.

This is one of the lies that has been published continuously in the mine owners' subsidized sheets on the copper range. It shows the source of Lord's information. The copper miners voted almost unanimously to strike and the official sanction of the executive board is then unnecessary. The laws of the Western Federation of Miners provide for local autonomy in such matters. The same applies to the lead miners of Missouri who voted to strike.

The ridiculousness of this charge was pointed out to the prostrated scribes of the capitalist sheets at Calumet, Mich., by the fact that three executive board members and Vice-President C. E. Mahoney, of the Western Federation of Miners, were on the ground aiding in the struggle. But the blind refused to see.

Nice Pious Yarn.

"At the present time fully two-thirds of the mines of the Calumet and Hecla company," continues Lord.

That is another yarn doubtless coined at the Milwaukee club, the millionaires' gathering place at Calumet. It is also published daily on the first page of the Mining Gazette, Calumet, Mich. One reporter for a Grand Rapids, Mich., sheet, after publishing the lie for several days in succession, got busy on his own responsibility and found that the mines were as silent as ever. The Rev. Lord might have known likewise. If he had, however, he might have been ousted from his comfortable nest erected on the Calumet and Hecla properties.

Here's another from Lord: "It is safe to say that had it not been for the agitation of several representatives of the Calumet Federation there would have been no strike. At no time were the people really dangerously agitated."

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AN UNIVERSAL LAW THAT IS BROKEN BY CAPITALISM

MR. Herbert Spencer remarks that the Christian saying "If any would not work neither should he eat" is simply an enunciation of an universal law of nature under which life itself has reached its present height—the law that a creature not energetic enough to maintain itself must die. Why what is this? There are thousands of creatures in our present society who have never been energetic enough to maintain themselves in any sense whatsoever, yet who have eaten excellently well every day, and will go on so eating from their cradles to their graves.

The labor of other creatures has provided them with sustenance, whether the laborers were willing or no, owing to social conventions entered into before they were born. Such idlers as these are surely more harmful to the community at large and, if ethics are to come in, more open to condemnation, than weary wayfarers who perhaps have never had a full meal in their life through, however hard they might work.

The truth is our social arrangements breed idlers—wealthy idlers at the top; starving idlers at the bottom.

Take a single but very important instance of the way in which our present system works ruin all round. Industrial crises occur more and more frequently in each successive generation. The increasing powers of machinery, greater facility of transport and communication do but serve to make matters worse for the mass of workers in all countries, inasmuch that the uncertainty of employment is greatly increased by these recurring crises, apart from the danger of the workers being driven out, on to the streets by the introduction of new labor-saving machines. But these crises arise from the very nature of our capitalist system of production. Thus, when a period of depression comes to an end, orders flow in from home and foreign customers; each manufacturer is anxious to take advantage of the rising tide of prosperity and produces as much as he can without any consultation with his fellows or any regard for the future; there is a great demand for laborers in the factories, workshops, ship-yards and mines; prices rise all along the line, speculation is rampant; new

new machines are introduced to economize labor and increase production. All the work is being done by the



most thorough social organization and for manifestly social purposes; the workers are, as it were, dovetailed

into one another by that social and mechanical division of labor, as well as by the increasing scale of factory industry.

But they have no control whatever over their products when finished.

The exchange is carried on solely for the profit of the employing class, who themselves are compelled to compete against one another at high pressure in order to keep their places. Thus a glut follows and then a depression of trade, when millions of men are out of work over the world, though ready to give their useful labor in return for food; and the capitalists are unable to employ them because the glut which they themselves have created prevents production at a profit. Here, then, is a manifest and growing antagonism between the social system of production and the individual (or profit-making) control of exchange.

There are few really unprejudiced thinkers who do not now admit that capitalists are quite incapable of handling the growing powers of man over nature for the benefit of the race. That fact comes out more clearly as each year passes by.

Socialism therefore—the organized co-operation of men and women educated from early childhood to take their share in light, varied and pleasurable labor—must come in to control and develop those forces which individuals did not invent and which individuals cannot turn to the advantage of mankind.

This evolution, I say, is inevitable, it is going on all round us at this hour.

Shall we help its peaceful development by thoroughly understanding its growth and clearing away obstacles, or shall we render violent revolution inevitable by sheer determination not to see?

In either case such harmonious association of workers, such adaptation of surroundings and application of the increasing powers of science to the highest physical, mental, and moral development of man—such Socialism, in a word, as we champion, means for all future generations not slavery, but full and never-ending Freedom.

H. M. HYNDMAN.

machinery multiplies the productivity of labor almost beyond the power of offhand calculation, yet this return to the laborer is relatively smaller than it was in the hand-labor days. There's a reason. The Social-Democrats show what it is.

Let the working class who are seeking to become citizens take to heart this warning contained in a communication from the Bureau of Naturalization, Washington, D. C., which points out the seven-year limitation placed on the validity of declarations of intention issued and filed since September 27, 1906. Those aliens who have taken out their declarations of intention and who desire to become naturalized, are cautioned to file their petitions for naturalization before the time limit of their declaration will terminate. The above matter is of vital importance to all aliens and I will thank you to give the same as much publicity in the columns of your paper as you think the information requires.

Says a writer in The American Employer, "The American Federation of Labor is primarily and distinctly a vast lobbying institution." In other words the A. F. of L. is playing the same game as the bosses. But what the writer would wish to have taken as a disgrace is no disgrace at all. Organized labor has to meet organized capital all along the line. But the real trouble is that it does not meet it in the way that it could most effectively do so. Lobbying is not the best form of political action, voting is the best—and the laboring class has the bulk of the votes. The reproach of Gompers is not that it goes into politics at Washington, where Mr. Gompers has established his headquarters. The reproach is that while playing politics it plays it in the least effective way. Neglecting to organize its tremendous voting strength it seeks to get labor laws by wheedling and menacing men elected by the capitalist parties to do capitalist work. Could anything be more asinine?

POWERFUL ASSAULT ON CAPITALISM

Dr. Karl Liebknecht is at present a European celebrity, but his memory of the public has not been so unparadically shore he would have enjoyed European fame long ago, writes "One Who Knows Him," in the London Daily News. It was in 1904 that he first came under the gaze of notoriety as the counsel for defense in the famous "conspiracy" trial of German Socialists charged at Königsberg with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the frontier seditious literature and rendering them other services of a similar kind. Young barrister as he then was, Karl Liebknecht undertook the defense of the accused, and succeeded in turning the trial into one huge political indictment of the Prussian regime. It was a piece of political agitation of the highest order, and it was carried out in a way that made the name of Liebknecht famous in the most distant corners of the German empire. The Prussian reaction was simply stripped naked before the eyes of the whole world, and shown in all its unloveliness to the thousands and thousands of spectators who had still been ignorantly admiring its brilliant exterior. That single trial must have brought to the ranks of the opposition innumerable recruits from quarters hitherto untouched by political propaganda.

It was, perhaps, this trial which induced Herr Liebknecht to become, so to speak, the champion enemy of the Prussian regime, and all that it contains—Junkersdom, militarism, Hohenzollern autocracy, and so forth. An excellent speaker, though not an orator with a temperament full of enthusiasm and fire, highly educated, a theorist and "philosopher," as so many highly educated Germans are, Herr Liebknecht threw himself now into an agitation against the military caste, and soon became the foremost leader in the campaign for the conquest of universal suffrage to the Prussian dominion in Germany.

His anti-militarist agitation had for its special object to educate the youth of the working class in the spirit of peace and internationalism; but he went so far as to suggest propaganda in the barracks and also among the army generally, after the manner of the French anti-militarists, for which, however, he never gained the sympathy of his fellow Socialists. With regard to the Prussian franchise, he was one of the first (sharing in this respect the honor with Herr Bernstein,

his antipode in the party) to urge the ultimate application of the general strike as a means of compelling the Prussian government to abandon "the most wretched of all electoral laws" as it was called once by Bismarck (who, of course, could not have foreseen the Russian election law), and to extend the Reichstag franchise to Prussia.

The two lines of agitation ultimately converged for him in a curious manner, one leading to his being convicted of "seditious" propaganda and sentenced to 18 months' confinement in a fortress, and the other resulting in his being returned at the elections of 1908 to the Prussian Landtag as one of a small group of Socialists who entered those sacred precincts for the first time in Prussian history.

This, again, made him a celebrity for the time being in his fatherland, but a still greater sensation was to come in January, 1912, when he was elected to the Reichstag for the Russian Rostov borough, the Potsdam constituency, where the court and military naturally constitute the greatest social forces. This was a resounding "box in the ear" for the ruling clique on the part of the electors, who evidently delighted in seeing the most implacable enemy of the Prussian monarch and military regime, and one who had but recently "done" imprisonment for high treason, to act as the spokesman for the foremost constituency in Prussia. Since that time Herr Liebknecht has more than ever loomed in the eyes of the public as an emblem or symbol of the revolt, as an emblem or symbol of the revolt of the democracy against the reactionary powers in the state.

And now, by his revelations in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht has dealt the same powers another and not less sensational blow. The Prussian reaction like to play the part allotted to it by Frederick the Great of a "rocher de bronze" on which in titanic, never-spirited, can produce the mightiest impression. It simply waxes with its hand and disdains say: "It does not matter." But students of German life know that it does matter. The "rocher" continues to stand, but its foundations are becoming undermined, and one day it may topple over. And Herr Liebknecht knows it, and does his work with a gusto, just as his father did, the great Wilhelm Liebknecht, did it in his days, after his manner.

There is, indeed, a great similarity, in spite of external differences, between the two men, father and son. Old Wilhelm was the type of a cultured German, full of ideas, full of kindness, deliberate, quiet, large-minded, and large-hearted. Young Karl is impetuous, passionate, a man of action, who will often act before he even has time to think. Yet never has a son been a truer image of his father in so far as political ideals and the means of attaining them are concerned. Karl is as devoted a Socialist as his father ever was, and just like the latter, he stands on the extreme "left" of his party, hating all compromise, and firmly believing in the inevitability of a revolution. Unlike his father, he does not excel in the councils of peace, being temperamentally unsuited for chamber work, but, like his father, he is always to be met with in the front ranks of an attacking column. Like his father, too, he is a passionate internationalist, and just a couple of weeks ago he visited Paris, London and Brussels, holding forth on the necessity of combating the machinations of their militarists in every country, and of preserving the world's peace.

(Continued on 24 page.)

cries to the heavens for right criticism? Hit them right; don't waste any blows.

The indications are that the parcels post will "confiscate" the express companies out of business. And yet the Socialists, whom the capitalist mouthpieces rail at are willing that there shall be compensation for the taking over by the public of private industries, and are therefore more considerate than their opponents.

The horse with the bale of hay fastened in front of him is no more

trusting than the genius working-man who thinks he is voting himself prosperity by casting old party tickets each election. Every step the poor horse takes he finds the hay also so much farther ahead. He never reaches it. The thing the poor voter votes for is equally elusive.

If machinery can do the work,

who shall it do the work for, the few or the many? When the work of society falls on machines the ownership should be a social one, else evil relations result. The evils of our present society are traceable to the private ownership of production. It is up to the people generally to decide what they intend to do about it.

Justice? Think a minute, you reader of the daily newspapers. Do you think the crooks of capitalism—the human souls demoralized and perverted by a bad social system—are all in prison? If the actual facts of many lives and their dealings with their fellowmen were to be suddenly exposed to the world, don't you believe that the



AN OPEN COMMUNICATION TO JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

BY R. A. DAGUE
(Author of "Henry Ashton, etc.")

(Written for The Herald)

Dear Sir and Brother:
You are the official head of the Roman Catholic church of America. At a National Convention of Confederated Societies of the Catholic church held recently at Milwaukee, Wis., according to published reports, you, and other distinguished clergymen, declared that in the future the Roman Catholic church would oppose Socialism.

Now, I am a Socialist and believe in God and the immortality of the soul, and I write you in the spirit of the Christ, asking you for the reason, why

you and your church propose to make war on Socialism.

Pardon me for saying that I am the author of a book on Socialism which has attained to a considerable circulation. I am a student of political economy, and for 20 years, have made a study of Socialism, and I feel competent to state its cardinal doctrines. Let me summarize them as follows: God, or nature, provided land, water, air, light, electricity, oil, coal, and numberless other things for the well-being of humanity. Socialism says those things necessary for the happiness of the people should not be monopolized by a few for their private profit but all should share in

the benefits resulting therefrom according to the service they render to the community. They say, every able-bodied adult person should be a worker with head or hand in some useful pursuit, and receive the full value of his labor. One of the Socialist mottoes is, "Every one shall be rewarded according to his deeds." Socialism proposes to substitute a co-operative industrial system for the present selfish competitive one, and eliminate stock-watering, speculation (or the getting of values for nothing), interest, rents, profits, childslavery, white slavery—in short, all sorts of compulsory servitude. Socialism would establish homes for aged people, pen-

sion widows and the infirm, take all the children out of the shops and mines and put them in school, foster education, abolish war, guarantee every child born into this world a square deal and a fair race in life. Socialism would not abolish all private property, but would socialize only those utilities or industries of a public nature, or that class of property used in creating more wealth.

The four corner stones of Socialism are justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood and universal peace and its chief motto is "An injury to one is the concern of all—We are all for one, and each for all."

Socialism says the time has arrived

to dispense with kings and czars and plutocrats and to abolish war and settle national disputes by international courts of arbitration. It is time in America and several of the European states, to establish co-operative commonwealths, or governments in which the people may conduct their own affairs democratically, through the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, in which states women shall exercise equal political privileges with men.

While Socialism would in many respects, change the form of monarchical and representative governments it would not repeal the laws which guarantee to every citizen reli-

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I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatism to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent. Simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-sought-for means of curing your rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied and it isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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REFORM BY STERILIZATION VERSUS THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC WAY

Governor McGovern has signed the sterilization act, which provides for the sterilization of criminals and insane persons confined in public institutions.

The Wisconsin act has excited much adverse comment. It would be strange if such a departure in the field of legislative activity should not arouse discussion and protest.

There is a pseudo-science, which is the very antithesis of the science of Socialism, that places upon heredity the responsibility for the evils which result from environment. Drunkenness, prostitution, poverty and the long train of evils flowing from capitalism are ascribed to vicious and feeble-minded and epileptic ancestors of those who lack the cunning and the greed to enable them to attain "success" under the competitive system.

The "eugenicists" who propose to reconstruct the human race by act of the legislature have placed a great deal of stress upon the "Jukes" family and the Edwards family. In one family there is found a long line of criminals and paupers and degenerates—in the other family a line of successful lawyers and teachers and officeholders. The success sprang from Jonathan Edwards—a colonial preacher. Yet if Edwards had been subjected to examination for his sanity, there is every reason to believe that the commissioners, unless of his faith and creed, would have found that he was a raving lunatic.

There is no reason that the case should be permitted to rest on such limited data. The Carnegie Institute's department of experimental evolution has been making investigations, the results of which have been included in a bulletin. The director of the investigation, Charles B. Davenport, cautions against legislation such as has been enacted in Wisconsin.

The diseases which medical authority once held to be inherited, such as tuberculosis and cancer, are now rejected by the same authority as hereditary diseases.

The records which the Carnegie Institute has patiently gathered do not bear out the generalization that "like breeds like." The Mendel

law, which has revolutionized the pre-existing theories of heredity, should warn legislators against placing stress upon the influence of a single parent in determining the character of the offspring. The prevailing idea, which finds place in the Wisconsin statute, that an epileptic parent will transmit his disease to the offspring, has not been sustained by the Institute's investigations. It has found epileptic mothers with perfectly normal children and grandchildren. Yet under the Wisconsin law epilepsy is made a cause for sterilization.

The provision of the statute which makes "crime" a cause for sterilization hardly requires condemnation. When we consider that most crimes are due to violation of "property rights" which are in conflict with the "moral law," the idea that the criminal is a depraved and vicious and abnormal and devil-possessed person has been subjected to modification. It is no longer held by the intelligent supporters of the existing system. It has no place in the philosophy of Socialism.

If "criminals" breed criminals, if criminals were inherently vicious and different from their fellows, Australia, which was the Botany bay of England, should be peopled by a race of villainous cutthroats. But instead of being degenerate, the people of Australia have taken the leadership of the progressive democracy of the English-speaking world. The "criminals," which our legislative sterilizers would have prevented from propagating more "criminals," have produced a race that is the acknowledged superior of the parent stock from which it springs. The real criminals, the lords and dukes and favorites and mistresses of a profligate court, were not exiled. They remained at home to squander the substance of the workers and make criminals of those that they had exploited.

There is one feature concerning laws of this character that should not be ignored. The ruling class never hesitates to turn its laws against those that it fears and hates. We have seen the anti-trust law, which was enacted at the behest of the representatives of the labor unions, turned against the very men in whose interests it ostensibly was enacted. Where the law itself can not be perverted, the courts create "doctrines" which have the force of law. But these perversions are never aimed against the dominant class.

OPEN LETTER TO GIBBONS

(Continued from 1st page.)

glorious freedom or the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Socialism is irrevocably opposed to an established state religion and a union of church and state.

Socialism is a defender of this public school system everywhere, to the end that the children of the poor, as well as of the rich, may have the benefits of a good education.

While Socialism is purely an economic and social movement and says nothing about religion, yet its principles are in strict accord with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

One of its fundamental propositions is that "God has no interwoven the happiness and well-being of every soul into one inseparable bond of unity and interdependence, that what is good for the unit of society is good for all, therefore their motto is, 'We demand equal opportunities to all, special privilege to none.'"

Fifty might that noble Christian woman Frodoe E. Willard, say: "Oh, if I had my life to live over again I would devote it to the promotion of Socialism, for it is true, practical Christianity. It is God's way out of this wilderness."

Truly might a writer in the Encyclopedia Britannica say:

"The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity. It stands for justice. It opposes war. It would abolish poverty; it champions the cause of the poor exploited working people; it pleads for the education of children; it would make comfortable the aged; it would enfranchise women; it would foster temperance and all good movements; it has high ideals; it proposes to establish the kingdom of righteousness on earth as prayed for by Christian people.

Now, dear Cardinal! In all seriousness I ask you if you propose to marshal millions of Catholics largely working people, to array themselves against a great and good movement, the object of which is to make better conditions for the toilers and the poor? Why do you cast your great influence on the side of the kings, and tyrants and the rich oppressors? Are you opposing Socialism as some people contend, because you feel an intense antagonism against the free public schools of America? Again: It has been asserted that you and Rome have a great desire to finally repeal that provision of our National Constitution which guarantees to every citizen religious freedom. It has been charged that the Roman clergy denounce our constitution and our public schools as something that should be abolished by the church when it gets the necessary power, and that they will prohibit freedom of speech and of the press. Now I admit that Socialism does steadfastly champion these institutions referred to and that by destroying Socialism you would deal a serious blow to the public schools and to religious freedom.

But influential as the Catholic clergy may be with their laity, I doubt if they can marshal a majority of them to agree to abolish the free schools of the poor and establish a state religion. I am persuaded that there are also millions of voters who are not Socialists who will not be willing to assist the clergy if any church, Catholic, Protestant or Jewish in their efforts to unite church and state in order to defeat Socialism.

The motto of individualism—of competition, is: "Every man for himself and let Satan take the hindmost." Individualism upholds monarchy, wages bloody wars for markets for the goods exploited from the workers, and sneers contemptuously at the Golden Rule. It monopolizes lands,

and water, and machinery, and inventions, and transportation, and light, and fuel, and bread-stuffs.

It corners the markets of the world, floods the country with watered and fraudulent bonds and stocks, mercilessly crushes out all rivals, manipulates congresses, rulers and courts, subsidizes the press, muzzles the pulpit, and expends its ill-gotten gains in revelry, debauchery and gross immorality. It forces millions of tender children to toil in shops and mines who ought to be in school, crowds down the wages of working people, advances the prices of food and clothing of the poor, and shoots men down as it would dogs for striking for shorter hours of toil or a trifling advance in wages.

Individualism has drenched the world with blood, broken up millions of homes flooded the courts with divorces, crowded the prisons, and alms houses, and insane asylums with its victims. Forced thousands of dependent ones to suicides, driven millions of girls into lives of shame and degradation for bread, stunted and murdered vast multitudes of children whom it forced into lives of toil, created in all the great cities slums that are festering with ignorance, corruption and crime, and has cursed the race with its selfishness, malevolence and greed.

Socialism comes as the friend of the poor, the homeless, and the exploited. Embellished on its banners are "Universal brotherhood—Peace on earth, good will to men—An injury to one is the concern of all."

I hope dear Cardinal, and brothers that you will do me the great favor to convey to me either privately or through the public press a statement of the reasons why you, a distinguished representative of a great church, should make bitter warfare against a world-wide movement that champions the cause of the working people and the poor, and why you align yourself on the side of kings, and war-lords, and oppressors of their fellowmen, and assist them in continuing a system of cruelty, injustice, tyranny and war which makes this otherwise happy world a veritable hell.

I am yours for the betterment of our fellowmen.

Creston, Iowa.

THE CARDINAL'S MISS.

In explaining his disapproval of Socialism, Cardinal Gibbons is reported to have said in an interview at Milwaukee, on August 8:

"I have a perfect right to my own property, and no man has any right to dispute my prerogatives to my own property. The Socialists say I am obliged to give up my property. That is not right, but at the same time I am bound as a man and a Christian to relieve distress and suffering. I am bound by the laws of charity to help the poor and the afflicted, but no one has the right to interfere with my personal claims."

The cardinal should be more careful. He has given Socialists an opportunity to retort. If he has accurately described their demands, they can show that he declares that he is "bound as a man and a Christian" to comply with them. If, as he says, he is bound to relieve the poor and afflicted, it follows that as long as he has a dollar with which the poor and afflicted can be relieved he is bound to give it up. That means nothing less than communism. There is an anecdote frequently told by some who misunderstand or misrepresent Socialism. It tells of a millionaire who asked a millionaire to share his goods with him on the plea of universal brotherhood. The millionaire consented, and to carry out his part of the contract gave the Socialist a penny. The latter protested that he had been promised a brother's share, but the millionaire explained that he had millions of brethren and would not have a penny left if he attempted to give one to each of them. But such a policy is the logical conclusion of Cardinal Gibbons's rather carefully worded declaration of duty.

The cardinal would have been a firmer ground had he stated that his duty as a man and a Christian binds him to devote every effort toward relieving the cause of poverty and distress. That is the only position con-

sistent with his defense of property rights; for poverty and resulting distress are due to violation of just property rights. The right of property is the right of every man to what he has produced. When the state made laws conceding a right of ownership in what human labor has not produced, then just property rights are violated. Such perversion of property rights gives to its beneficiaries the right to take what is due to adequate return the earnings of others. As a defender of property rights, the cardinal should oppose appropriation by some of what all of us have equal right to. He should not, however, furthermore, oppose appropriation by the state of what is rightfully private property. Unjust perversion of the right of private property allows natural resources to be monopolized by a few. It is the duty of the state to protect the rights of the state is responsible for laws under which government appropriates, through taxation of labor products, what it has no right to take from the workers. It is the duty of the state to protect the rights of the state is responsible for laws under which government appropriates, through taxation of labor products, what it has no right to take from the workers. It is the duty of the state to protect the rights of the state is responsible for laws under which government appropriates, through taxation of labor products, what it has no right to take from the workers.

TOM MANN NOT A SOCIALIST.

Some one arranged that Tom Mann, the English labor leader, should address the Paterson silk workers on Monday last. Having heard much of Mann, I was anxious to hear him. The much heralded, wise leader from England, I thought that he might be able to give us a new wrinkle or two in the struggle between those who toil and those who live off the toilers. As one who played with the Socialists for many years, I was naturally interested. I wanted to know the English methods and how they might be applied to Paterson.

Were we told anything new? No. In one part of Mann's speech we were informed that we should strike as often as we saw a chance, but the capitalist all the time and then we would be invincible. So far, Mann was no different from the speakers who addressed us throughout the strike. He said: "What we hear next?"

"I don't believe in electing men to represent you in the councils of the legislatures. I don't believe in the ballot. It never did you any good."

At first some of us were astonished at this remark. Was this a sample of British stupidity or impudence? Don't vote workmen to public office, it is bad; but keep on electing the MacBrides, the Hilmsons, the Redcliffes, the Dunns, etc., have a couple of thousand strikers in jail for daring to walk the streets. Have their heads clubbed in, have their women brutally insulted and beaten. Have a lawyer's bill of more than \$4,000 to pay—all because we did not control such public office. What we hear next?

Readers of The Call can well understand why a Paterson striker is bitter and sore, and I trust they will agree that the man who has borne the wrong name—Tom Mann—him better, a Paterson Worker in New York Call.

THE FREE CITIZEN.

A really great mind was that of the French philosopher Diderot. He was the main worker in the preparation of the great encyclopedia which has done so much to enlighten the human mind. He was the author of "Philosophic Reflections," which by order of the king was burned by the public hangman, and consequently had an enormous circulation, thanks to the advertisement.

Here is a saying of Diderot: "To have slaves is nothing; but that which is intolerable is to have slaves while calling them citizens!"

(Avoir des esclaves n'est rien; mais ce qui est intolérable c'est d'avoir des esclaves en les appelant des citoyens.)

That reminder is still necessary to-day, although Diderot has been dead more than 125 years.

It is still necessary for people to be reminded that frank, open oppression and misgovernment may be pardonable, but that the hypocrisy which swindles men out of free government so that they may be called "citizens" is intolerable.

In this country we have a government which we are pleased to call a government by the people. But when the government is called a government by the people, it is a government by corporations, and everybody knows it.

Men with solemn faces get up in our senate and talk about the people, their needs and their rights. Then, having gone through the farce of calling us citizens, they vote for the corporations. A Mr. Bailey of Texas gets up, round, fat, well-fed, full of the food that the trusts supply. He talks platitudes about the people, and presently he asks the question: "What are the needs of the corporations?" He isn't even a free citizen himself; he takes the orders of the organized money that hires him.—Chicago American.

Riches are the poison of the idle, poverty the reward of the worker.—Liebknecht.

BEBEL'S OWN LIFE.

Readers who are interested in the notable career which closed with the death of August Bebel, the leader of the German Social Democracy, can do no better than turn to Bebel's own story, "My Life," which appeared in this country last spring and has been translated into English. The narrative is carried only to the year 1878, when Bebel was less than 40, but by that time the Socialist movement in Germany had passed its formative period, and Bebel's own life had been cast into its permanent mould. Simply, forcibly, without the affectation of modesty, he has set down the facts of a courageous and busy life whose details justify the characterization of him in the Socialist press as the "proletarian champion" and the "German proletarian." His childhood was one of privation. His father, a non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army, died of consumption when the boy was 4 years old. His mother died when he was 10. He began to earn his living as a turner's apprentice. For many years thereafter, so he has written, one of his unrequited ambitions was "just once to eat my fill of bread and butter before I was all he was taking an active part in the workingmen's movement in Saxony."

Our ultra-revolutionists of today in politics, in art, in social philosophy, have made it a habit to sneer at the "bourgeois" and the "middle-class" of the age that goes by the name Victorian. What our arch rebels overlook is not only the fact that in this Victorian age were laid the beginnings of the great revolutionary movements of today—German Social Democracy, Karl Marx, contemporaneous with the antimacassar and the Friendship's Garland—but that the revolutionists of that day fought more strenuously for the things they believed in and brought greater sacrifice and political beliefs were not radical epigrammatists of today. The men of Bebel's time were concerned with ideas, but they were also, and distinctively, men of action. They were robust and single-hearted. Their economic and political beliefs were not overlaid and badly confused by vague aestheticisms and mysticism. As in the case of Bebel, they often had to build up their own lives while they were building up the social movement. Bebel's own private life, the inside of state prisons, was in his cell at Hufburg that he worked out his own education. For two and a half years he studied, read, wrote—he has given us the formidable private life, the biography of a man. That was the reason why, to the end of his life, he held the discipline of the party firm against sudden innovations in revolutionary theory and practice. He knew, from personal experience, the value of the political party structure to lay the foundations of the Socialist party structure.

After the death of Liebknecht Bebel was the only survivor of the notable group associated with the birth of the German Social Democracy—Karl Marx, Ferdinand Lassalle, Friedrich Engels, Liebknecht and himself. But he had personality as well as prestige. He was a stirring orator, a brilliant tactician, and a man of unswerving private life, generous, sympathetic, eminently approachable. He needed all his resources. On the one hand there had grown up a school, of which Eduard Bernstein is the best known exponent, which rejected some of the fundamental conceptions of the Marxian economics and advocated co-operation between the Social Democracy and the non-Socialist democratic elements in the right-wing. On the other hand he had to combat the increasing influence of the revolutionary extremists who, under the stimulus of the upheaval in Russia, advocated the general strike and other forms of direct action which are now associated with syndicalism. Bebel was afraid that a policy of opportunism might lead to party disintegration, and he had before him the example of the French and Italian Socialists. He was afraid that a general strike, by precipitating a direct trial of strength with the counter-revolutionary forces, would lead only to reaction. He recognized the argument of hard facts. He was aware, for instance, of the growth of the national spirit in Germany, fostered in part by imperial wars, and the traditional rivalry with France, and he went so far as to declare that in case of a defensive war with France he should be among the first to shoulder a musket and march to the frontier.

Bebel was called the "Red Pope" by the opponents of Socialism in sneering allusion to his unquestioned personal authority in a great democratic movement. But there is peculiar appropriateness in the nickname bestowed upon him by the counter-revolutionary forces. He regarded it as his principal duty to maintain a broad catholicism of Socialist doctrine and organization, so as to allow for divergent opinion within the party while preserving its unity. And it could be considered that he regarded it as his principal duty to maintain a broad catholicism of Socialist doctrine and organization, so as to allow for divergent opinion within the party while preserving its unity. And it could be considered that he regarded it as his principal duty to maintain a broad catholicism of Socialist doctrine and organization, so as to allow for divergent opinion within the party while preserving its unity.

What show would Karl Marx have had to establish his sanity if he had been hailed before an American commission composed of such "experts" as this country has produced? Would there have been any other verdict than that he was "a crazy Dutchman?"

There is nothing quite so stupid as your bureaucrat, whether he be a policeman censoring a play, a postal official excluding Tolstoi's Kreutzer Sonata from the mails, or a lunacy commission named by a probate judge when in the presence of the intelligence that rises above the mediocre and commonplace.

What we have here presented as a phase of progress is in fact a reaction to tribal and ancient practices, which exposed the weakling and defective to death in infancy. They were a burden. For self-preservation the tribe which had to fight for its existence could not show pity without imperiling its defense. But we have passed from the stage where to wield a meat ax against an enemy is a test of fitness.

The unfit of yesterday become the fit of today. Conceive, if you can, an infant more unfitted to survive than Helen Keller. Here was a child blind and deaf and dumb. Yet the science of education has made such advances that the dumb have been made to talk, the deaf to hear, and the blind to visualize, though they can not see, the world of which they are a part.

When we consider these facts, when we consider the incompleteness of knowledge relating to heredity, when we consider the progress that has been made and the progress that is being made in the field of scientific research, should our legislatures not hesitate before they assume that to them has fallen the great wisdom which warrants them to decree who is fit to perpetuate his kind?

We are disposed to the view advanced by The Springfield Republican that "the plain duty of the present time is to look after the environment and see that nature is not thwarted by man. Clean up the slums where degeneracy breeds and heredity will most magically improve." To kill or mutilate or segregate the derelicts while ignoring the conditions that produce them is to treat the symptoms and neglect the disease." If that is not an appeal to the philosophy of Socialism, then we have mistaken its meaning.—The Milwaukee Leader.

MUST MAKE INDUSTRY SOCIAL

BY JOSEPH E. COHEN.

One way of summarizing the Socialist contention is that certain matters which have been and still are being considered private, personal, individual matters are and of a right ought to be weighed by the social body as a whole.

Or, to put it another way, the human family is drawing closer together, acknowledging common sentiments and aims, and resolving upon common purposes.

That is to say, we are becoming a social being—and universal.

This is the burden and the mission of the working class to bring into reality. For the working class is the first social class known to history. All other classes have been and are more or less anti-social.

One of the points in the case with which the Socialist party lifts a strike from being a purely local matter into one of national consequence. This was done in Idaho, in Colorado, in West Virginia—in every state where a strike has been completed with the destruction of the political rights of the masses.

In fact, it is difficult to find an instance where the Socialist party failed to turn the white light of publicity upon such a situation with gratifying results to the strikers.

This is sailing to the masters. Every outside interference is "much strength" added to the growing right of the public to assume control over large scale business and the secret acts of the employer, which have been despicable just to the extent almost as their philanthropy has been advertised, are having the mask torn from them and that the inner workings of capitalism are being laid bare.

More important than that, every incident helps to spread information across the continent and weld together greater numbers of working people in solidarity.

And this is for reasons that even they are able to comprehend are opposed to the massing of the toilers.

IN BELGIUM.

Thousands of workmen have been trained to administrative positions. They have gained self-respect and power. Hundreds of them have been elected to the legislature, the senate and the house, have come from the party of workers. Emile Vandervelde is one of the leaders. He is a scholar, a brilliant orator and a recognized authority on economics. Emile Vinck was a university professor, he entered the city council and was recently elected to the senate. The party polls 500,000 votes in parliamentary elections, and if the suffrage were on the universal basis, as it is in America, it would be in position to dictate, if not appoint, ministries and control the government. This is the avowed end of the whole movement, as it is of Socialism everywhere. The ultimate goal is political power, and the means of attaining it, the bringing in of the co-operative commonwealth. But the movement in Belgium differs from the movement in Great Britain, France and Germany in being grounded in the long training of the people, and in the actual business of administration gained through membership on boards of managers of the co-operative societies, in the councils of the towns and the cities, in the multitude of activities which the co-operative society offers. Socialism in Belgium is a school in which men win their spurs by achievement rather than by talk. The politicians of the party of workers are business men who have gained the confidence of their neighbors and associates in the every-day struggle to make the co-operative movement a success.—Fradric C. Howe in The Metropolitan.

COLLINS DISSECTED.

Some one has sent us an issue of "The Columbian," the official organ of the Knights of Columbus, which contains a marked article written by one Peter W. Collins, former secretary of a faction of the disrupted International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Peter was one of the potent factors that brought about the split in the electrical workers, and yet, in a lengthy article in "The Columbian," utters great, choking sobs, as he contemplates the Socialists destroying the labor movement of this country.

Peter drew his salary with commendable regularity while acting in the capacity of secretary of one wing of the electrical workers, but Peter seems to have a "splitting liver" than his faction could pay him in a clerical position, and, knowing that Mammon was willing to pay a reasonable remuneration for the services of a glib-tongued slanderer on the rostrum, Peter, with all his love and

The point about the who's procedure has is the most difficult to bring home, and make a point of departure for all. And one of the shakes of it is that this process of democratizing knowledge will go on until Social Democracy has cropped out of and taken the place of capitalism.

This point our very well meaning trade unionists and equally well meaning syndicalist unionists have yet to learn.

Much if not nearly all of our schooling in this battle of life is the very reverse. It is the fight of each against all. And one of the shakes of it is that this process of democratizing knowledge will go on until Social Democracy has cropped out of and taken the place of capitalism.

In fact, too many of the "emancipatory" ideas of some converts are merely weak imitations of the tactics of the ruling class—practices which sap the vitality of that class.

Right knowledge coming to the worker gives him the material with which to win his own freedom, and whereby to fashion the new civilization. The function of the worker is to bring in a higher morality, based upon equality of opportunity, a religion based upon social service, and a civilization based upon industrial democracy.

This "come about only to the extent the workers call a halt to the anti-social acts of the master class and prevent the resentment in the hearts of the exploited from taking the form of a social war."

The development of the working class from slavery to freedom is a development in knowledge, solidarity and unity of purpose and action. It is a development out of anarchy of ignorance and the ideal of democracy and organization. The Socialist stands alone in the demand for the socialization of industry as the essential requirement of a free society.

And this demand of the Socialist is the core of his movement and the assurance of his victory.

reference for the labor movement, even asserts and forces the faction of the electrical workers, to pose on the platform and deliver his lies, at so much per lie, against Socialism.

Cernigis, with all his bloodstained bonds that came from the blood and lives of paid steel workers, is against Socialism, and so is Peter.

Kirby, Post, Parry and all the exploiting upholders and defenders of "predatory wealth" is against Socialism, and so is Peter.

The purchase of the chattel of a National Labor Union association, who recently sold his knowledge of the debauchery of the infamous gang who paid him to bribe labor laws and put spies into the labor unions, is against Socialism, and so is Peter.

Strangers that a man who has been a member of a labor organization and a paid official, who pretends to have such a life and who has the fare and progress of the labor movement, as the same antipathy towards Socialism, as the most venomous and malicious enemies of organized labor.

In "The Columbian" of Peter's article in "The time is coming when every trade union must protect itself against the menace and danger of Socialism by raising a constitutional provision and make it impossible for Socialists to be members of the trade unions."

"If we are to protect our trade unions from disintegration and disruption, we must clean out the disreputable and make it impossible for them to continue their campaign from within the movement."

Let the labor movement of this country accept the suggestions offered by Peter and organized labor of America will become weaker than the invalid coterie of electrical workers who paid Peter his salary as he pastures green in fighting Socialism, with the tropical atmosphere of vilification.

The Socialists are the backbone of the labor movement of this continent, and the Socialists, instead of trying to destroy the labor movement, are endeavoring to make it a far more powerful agency in fighting the Posts, the Kirbys, the Muhs and the even exposing the hypocrisy of such treacherous labor leaders as the slobbering Peter W. Collins—John M. O'Neill, in Miners' Magazine.

FAITH AND MORALS.

At Milwaukee, where nearly half the people are Socialists, one of the first things the interviewers asked Cardinal Gibbons was what he thought of Socialism. His answer was that there are good and bad things in Socialism, and that the bad ones could be removed he would have objections in the rest. Safe enough, even in Milwaukee.—Springfield Republican.

WE ARE THE WORKING CLASS

The Socialist movement concerns primarily the material basis of life. It is fundamentally a movement for greater social economy and justice in securing food, clothing and shelter to the human race.

Time and again the Socialist party has officially declared its neutrality on the subject of religion. Most of us think it quite possible for a man to believe in one god, or three, or a host of gods, and still be a Socialist. We are not the all-pervading god of the Brahmins and Christian Scientists; that he may call his god Mahadeva, Allah, Almighty or Electricity, and still believe in the scientific industrial economy advocated by the Socialist party, and may consistently and faithfully work for it.

But in thus declaring our neutrality we set certain bounds upon religion; we construe it as the average American construes it—private matter; a matter between the individual and his god. When we say we are neutral about religion we mean it in the same sense in which the United States government is neutral—simply so long as the religion remains a more or less unobtrusive private affair.

For example, we are not concerned with the doctrine of foreordination as held by some persons calling themselves Presbyterians; when we say that certain men are predestined to go to hell after they die we think it unbecomingly for them to believe this and yet believe that the people should own the railroads, the factories, mines and department stores. But if they should view the sphere of their speculation so as to say that "POVERTY is foreordained; that the HELL ON EARTH which exploited slave labor is ordained by an almighty and inexorable power, THEN the Socialist party would be against them.

Similarly, we are not concerned with the doctrine of the fall of man; the Savior, the virgin maternity or any similar belief entertained by persons calling themselves Roman Catholics. They may believe all this, and yet work for the social revolution. But they must maintain a neutrality which holds millions of dollars of stocks and bonds and real estate for the purpose of exploiting the workers, we oppose them as part of the capitalist system. If they traduce and represent us in their press, we oppose them just the same as any other enemy. If they meddle in politics we are against them, because we are against all political meddlers who are not on our side. If they meddle in industrial struggles we are against them, because WE ARE THE WORKING CLASS and will brook no interference from "sky pilots" in our industrial battles.

The cause for saying these things at this time is that at a recent Roman Catholic convention in Milwaukee last week there was continued talk in opposition to Socialism, and hints that the church will take action of an economic character "to oppose the spread of Socialism."

By its perpetual denunciation of Socialism the Catholic church is losing its influence on the American labor movement. As the principles of Socialism penetrate more and more the thought of union workers, they select more and more Socialists as their leaders. The Catholics, by opposing Socialism have surrendered to the Socialists the progressive leadership of the labor movement, while their stronghold is among the reactionaries. We have already witnessed an attempt by extreme radicals to divide the labor movement; but the I. W. W. with its Socialist manifesto, has not succeeded in drawing off from the American Federation of Labor its Social members, many of whom prefer to stick to their familiar economic organization. On the other hand, the I. W. W. has accomplished a work of great value in arousing a fighting spirit and an economic hope among large numbers of workers untouched by the craft organizations.

The Socialists who have remained with the A. F. of L., fighting against much opposition for industrial unionism and political action, are now beginning to see results. The time is ripe with rebellion. The pro-

(SEE PAGE 4.)

THE PARTY PAGE

NEW JERSEY ISSUES STATEMENT

NEWARK, New Jersey. — The Socialist party of New Jersey, growing tired of the constant irregularities connected with the management of funds by the I. W. W., has taken full charge of the defense of those who are now threatened with imprisonment as a result of their activities in the recent strike, and who are now deserted by the I. W. W. and the itinerant strike "leaders" who see no more profit for them in this locality.

To explain the present situation and secure funds, the New Jersey state committee issues the following statement:

"The object of this communication is to call your attention to the grave situation now existing in Paterson, N. J., as a consequence of the recent strike of the silk workers in that city. Wasn't Even Present.

"Patrick Quinn has been convicted on a charge of 'inciting to riot' at a meeting at which he was not even present, and sentenced to a term of from two to seven years in state prison. He is now out on \$5,000 bail, furnished by The Appeal to Reason, pending his appeal to the higher courts. There are two other indictments pending against him as a result of his activity in addressing meetings of the strikers.

"Alexander Scott, editor of The Weekly Issue, Paterson, who so severely criticized the police authorities for their brutal treatment of the strikers, has been indicted and is now in state prison. He is out on \$3,000 bail, pending his appeal to the higher courts. There are also two other indictments pending against him, arising from his defense of the rights of free speech, free press and free assembly.

"Tramped-up Charge.

"William Brueckman, the Socialist mayor of Haledon (a suburb of Paterson), who steadfastly refused to aid the silk manufacturers in driving their

employees back to the mills, and who at all times has protected the strikers in their constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly, has also been indicted on a trumped-up charge of 'inciting to riot.' He is out under \$2,500 bail.

"The trial of Mayor Brueckman, as well as the pending trial of Quinn and Scott, will take place in September or October. If convicted, these three cases must also be appealed to the higher courts to the end that justice may finally prevail.

Subsidy Contributions.

"The Socialist party of New Jersey has carefully investigated the facts in all these cases and has concluded that the action of the authorities of Passaic county, in bringing these charges against Socialists, is the most outrageous conduct ever perpetrated by the officials of any government. The party considers it its duty to stand by these Socialists, whose only crime has been loyalty to the working class. To carry on the fight money is needed. The party has established a defense fund, and solicits your contributions.

Need No Other Appeal.

"All checks or money should be sent to the treasurer, George H. Strobel, 5 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J. Acknowledgment will be made by receipt as well as through the columns of the Socialist press.

"The state committee warns all friends to heed no appeals from other sources, for funds for the defense of the Socialists mentioned above. The Socialist party has assumed responsibility for these cases, and no other organization is authorized to receive contributions.

"This fight is your fight—it must be carried to a successful conclusion. In the interests of the working class, in these cases we appeal, we urge you to make your contributions as liberal as possible and send them to the treasurer without delay.

STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEW JERSEY.

Wilson B. Killingsbeck, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Pennsylvania. — Four new candidates for council, all members of the Socialist party and two of whom are trades unionists, will file their nomination papers this week, increasing the field of aspirants for the four positions to be filled under the commission form of government. While under the Clark bill the election is to be non-partisan there will be no secret as to what the party affiliations of those candidates are. Members of the Socialist party will not tell at this time who the four candidates are, although a guess pretty nearly settles upon M. E. Berts and Charles Shirk, both non-members of common council, and James H. Stump and Fred J. Stout, or possibly James H. Manser if the new position would not interfere with his office as president of the State Federation of Labor. A. P. Bower and others have been mentioned as candidates.

Fred J. Stout was the choice of the Socialist party for orphans' court judge, but did not file nomination papers, and this gives rise to the belief that he will be a candidate for council.

L. Birch-Wilson, organizer, does not place much faith in the non-partisan feature of the Clark bill. He says that a man can not be non-partisan in a city where he holds a position in society in which there is likely to be a clash between two sides sooner or later, when he will have to take a stand. The Socialists are smiling at the action of candidates in different parts of the state in filing non-partisan nomination papers and then as soon as the law was interpreted in another way to rush back and file partisan papers.

It is said by members of the Social-

ist party that if Councilman William Elder does not take an appeal from the election, from the party should he be not sustained in his appeal, he will be asked to vacate his seat in council after Sept. 7, the next meeting of the local.

READING, Pennsylvania. — By a final referendum vote the Socialists of this city and county have nominated the candidates who will be on the ticket at the fall election. The following is the result of the referendum:

Judge of orphans' court, Fred J. Stout, 301; prothonotary, Paul C. Herline, 157; recorder of deeds, Cleveland E. Long, 194; John A. Reifsohn, 168; poor collector, Charles W. Herzig, 53; irascible Miller, 194; William E. Robertson, 74; jury commissioner, Benjamin L. Heacock, 117; prison inspectors, Oliver R. Brown, 222; Amos N. Leshar, 146; Charles W. Schmitt, 199; school directors, Peter W. Eisenble, 131; J. Gordon Moerman, 274; Robert B. Ringler, 288; George W. Snyder, 237.

Charges have been preferred by the Socialist local against William H. Elder, now a member of the Reading select council, on the charge of having "taken the place of wage earner during a strike." Elder conducts a plumbing establishment and during a plumbers' strike he was given permission to complete certain jobs for the city of Reading. He was charged that he went further and did new work.

At a special meeting of the Reading local, held to consider the case, the vote, after four hours of discussion, stood 27 to 13 in favor of expulsion. The case was referred to the state committee of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania.

CONNECTICUT.

DERBY, Connecticut. — Connecticut has two speakers, William A. Jacobs, Milwaukee, and State Secretary S. E. Beardsley, now touring the state and will start Hubert A. Harrison, New York, one of the best colored speakers in the country, and George A. Kirkpatrick, author of "War, What For?" at work during September.

The state committee of the Socialist party at its meeting in New Haven Sunday, Aug. 17, adopted a resolution on a campaign of education for the adoption of the referendum which will be submitted to the voters of this state at the October elections this year, increasing the pay of members of the general assembly. This law, if carried by referendum, will increase the salary of member of the house of representatives from \$2 to \$5 for the session with 35 cents per mile mileage. By this resolution every Socialist voter in the state is called upon to vote at this referendum.

The Socialist party, Waterbury, has established a weekly newspaper called The Waterbury Worker. The editor of the paper is Charles T. Peach and the business manager Dr. Walter F. Hinkley, both of Waterbury. The paper has increased rapidly in its circulation and there is every indication that it will become an established medium of information and education to the working class of the entire state. The subscription price has been fixed at 25 cents for six months and 50 cents per year.

NEW JERSEY.

PATERSON, New Jersey. — That Paterson will step into the Socialist column next election day is being evidenced by the great turnout to the Socialist meetings here and the attention of the local workers give to the speakers of the Socialist party.

One of the most successful political meetings in this city was held under the auspices of the Socialist party on the City Hall plaza with Charles Solomon of New York as speaker.

"Problems of the Unemployed" was the subject of Solomon's address, and he was given a fine reception. He related an interview he had had with Captain McGraw, which the latter declared that if he had things his way he would not permit any Socialist meetings in Paterson. "It won't happen after November," were the shouts from the audience that greeted Solomon's story about McGraw's action.

Nearly 1,000 working men and women listened to Solomon, who held their tense interest for an hour and a half. A collection for the Socialist campaign which was taken up which amounted to \$9.83. Solomon also sold seven Socialist books. Considering that the workers are just recovering after their long strike, the sales of literature and the response to the collection is encouraging.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Massachusetts. — Boston Socialists have passed resolutions on the recent death of August Bebel of Germany, and they were forwarded to the national committee of the German Social-Democratic party at Berlin.

The resolutions are as follows:

"Dear Comrade: Together with all the red international we mourn the irreparable loss sustained by the German Social-Democracy, by the international labor movement, and by the whole working class, the death of August Bebel, our indomitable and faithful war leader in our fight for emancipation.

"The death of Bebel is a great loss to the greater Socialist movement, and we shall strive to make up for it by our own efforts.

The Massachusetts State Committee of the Socialist Party of the United States of America.

GEO. E. ROEWER, JR., Sec'y.

A. N. HARRIMAN.

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, British Columbia. — Among those arrested in the campaign of persecution, growing out of the strike of the coal miners on Vancouver Island, are John Place, Socialist member of the British Columbia parliament; Arthur Jordan, secretary of the Nana-no coal miners' local, and Joe Angelo, one of the recognized spokesmen of the Federal element among the miners. The Western Fuel company's mine at Nenalmo are being flooded.

(SEE PAGE 4.)

Oscar Ameringer

Is the most called for speaker in the country. He can get all the best of the Socialists in the country. This is not because Ameringer is a better speaker than hundreds of others, but because of the way of putting his things before the people.

Ameringer has spent considerable time in Milwaukee. The people never grow tired of listening to him.

To reach the people whom he cannot reach with the substance of his lectures, in several pamphlets.

The title of the latest one just off the press is:

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Millions of sincere American men and women who have never become interested in the Socialists, but who are confused and bewildered by the attitude of the Socialists toward the church, are looking for a spokesman of the church.

Ameringer's new book is just the thing to put into the hands of people seeking after the truth concerning the relations of Socialism, Communism and the Church.

All readers of the Herald who have read Ameringer's "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It," of which nearly a quarter of a million have been sold during the past eighteen months, and still calling Socialists "Socialists," may want to see Ameringer's new book, which is expected from Ameringer on the burning question of Socialism and the Church.

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The price is 10 cents a copy, 75 cents per dozen, \$6.00 per hundred, \$50.00 per thousand.

One hundred of the above pamphlets, assorted, one-third of each, for \$5.00. Express prepaid.

Order from Social-Democratic Publishing Co., Book Dept., Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

launch. Some of his messmates being the mourners and a corporate guard of marines forming the guard of honor. At the cemetery fired three volleys over the grave and all then returned to the ship.

A week later an old seaman also died of malaria and was buried with the same honors as the marine. These two sudden deaths cast a gloom over the ship, so for a while everybody was sober and solemn.

CHAPTER XL.

Patti Sings for the Crew.

Feb. 4, the flagship Tennessee, with Admiral Jewett on board, came up and anchored several hundred yards ahead of the Galena. As she passed, the jib was run up and an admiral's salute fired. She being an much larger ship, the visitors gave her the preference, and the Galena had a breathing spell. Now it was not allowed for anyone on board of man of war in those days to go aloft without permission. There was an old custom handed down from "ye olden times" that even the officers when they came on board and went aloft for the first time would have to pay their footing. That is the officer would present the tomen with a small sum of money so that they could take a drink to his health. And this also applied to any landsman or stranger who would venture into any of the tops.

Several times young men while visiting the ship climbed up into the fore or main top. No sooner had they reached the top, than tomen followed, two from each side of the ship and landed the ladder on the lowermost beam, and they had paid their footing, when they would be released.

One young chap from the country was lashed, but refused to pay his footing, so they left him up there enjoying the view till noon sunset. Then the captain of the fore-top went up and tried to make him pay his footing.

"You can't get it out of me, you can't get anything out of me. I'm gritty as a hound, I belong to the swag and you can keep me here as long as you like but I won't pay a cent."

In order to get him off the ship with the last boat, Marshall unlashed him and let him go.

The Galena's crew had the pleasure of rigging up the ship for a dance. All the guns were run forward and the whole ship from the bridge aft was decorated with bunting. The decks were waxed and on the break of the poop the Tennessee's band was stationed. Then when all was ready a screen was hung from the foremast to the mainmast, and a glimpse of bridge, so Jack could see every one of the tomen in extra work and in pulling an oar in the outers taking the guests on board and ashore again.

Yes, in Uncle Sam's navy Jack is only a servant, the chief boatswain's mate who came on board was the great singer Adalina Patti and when the captain asked her to sing she said:

"Yes, if you will let the crew hear me too."

So Stevedore, the chief boatswain's mate who was aft on the quarterdeck to announce the dance had to pipe up all hands. When all

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

were assembled Patti sang "Home Sweet Home." Many an eye was wet and surely many a heart was full at that moment. And it was perhaps one of the nicest things Patti ever did in all her life.

CHAPTER XL.

The Mardi Gras.

One evening Hans went on shore with Jack Thorpe, captain of the main top, and they went to the Grand Opera House to see the play, the "Silver King." During the summer previous, while the ship was at Key West, Thorpe had brought a little goat on board. He became the mascot of the ship and when drilling or marching he always marched at the front behind the bugler and drummer. Thorpe had made him a nice blanket with the name of the ship on it and each side, got a collar and a pair of Sunday high boots and hoofs were given Billy was "it." This evening Thorpe took the goat ashore and to the theater with him.

He had quite a time before they would let him in with the goat, but he promised Billy would be quiet and so all three went in. Billy behaved quite well during the first part of the play, but in the last act he bleated and Jack had to take him outside.

When Hans came down to the landing to catch the last boat on board he found Thorpe and Billy lying side by side asleep in a corner of the waiting room at the ferry landing. Both Billy and Thorpe had gone and got drunk.

Feb. 17, was Mardi-Gras and for this day which was the biggest day of the carnival the United States corvette Alliance, Yantic and Yantic also came to New Orleans and anchored in line off the city. At various times the fleet was dressed in bunting and after breakfast the crews dressed in white mustered in salute of Raz, King of the carnival.

All the steamboats on the river were gay with bunting and one of the largest, the E. D. Richardson was the flag ship and flew his Majesty's standard. All the marines had gone ashore in full dress and formed part of the king's body guard.

About two o'clock the flag ship E. D. Richardson left the levee, steamed down the river several miles and then turned, going up the river to the exposition grounds that were several miles above the city. When abreast of the Yantic, the ship farther down stream, the Tennessee signaled "man yards" and a few minutes later every yard of the fleet was covered by sailors in white standing on the yards and holding hands. At the same time all the ships to a distance of miles, what with bunting, powder, smoke, steamers and other ships, altogether it must have been a beautiful sight, as the king of the carnival passed the fleet followed by a large fleet of river steamers. Next day there was a large parade ashore and there were many beautiful floats, and the procession that Hans could not get ashore to see.

All these festivities were great fun for the officers but the men had little of them except extra work and there was much growling and grumbling. A spirit of dissatisfaction prevailed among the crew and quite a number of men and even petty officers deserted here.

(Continued to No. 31.)

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

A POLAR BEAR AND HER BABY

I have written for Our Young Folks many interesting and some exciting stories about animals but one of the most interesting stories about polar bears is told by Robert A. Smith who was cruising about in northern waters. There was a moving picture men aboard of the boat. Mr. Smith tells how one time as we neared the rocks to avoid two huge bergs that were crashing and grinding together, seals dive down into the water by hundreds, from their rockies. Out on the floes we could see the huge bulk of a walrus, and as he raised his head, the gleam of his white tusks. But we were after bigger game, — game for a moving picture, — the polar bear, at home.

We cruised round among the bergs for some time. Finally, in a clear space between the bergs, we saw the object of our search. The moving picture man got out his camera, and placed the tripod in the bow of the boat. It was a mother bear taking her cub out for a swim. She was not at all alarmed at the approach of the boat, but continued her lesson as if she liked being observed. She was a large, powerful animal, and every little while the cub would get tired and seize her by the tail for a tow. She had her own ideas about that, for after she got tired of towing him, she would turn around, bite him, and then duck. The cub would hold him down under the water until we were relieved to see him come to the surface again, still alive, but rasping and choking.

The moving picture man got his camera in position and began tuning the crank. The mother bear began to show signs of curiosity, and swam round and round us, so close that we could see all the movements of her powerful paws in the clear water.

We had a little cub on board about the size of the one in the water. We had killed its mother for food, and as the little fellow was lonely, we thought we would capture this one for company. He came so close to the boat that it was an easy matter to put a lasso over his head. As the little fellow turned to its mother for help, As for the mother—she was nearly frantic. She fell upon the rope with tooth and claw, but that only drew it tighter about the cub's neck. Then she made a savage rush for the bow of the boat, and hurled her huge bulk out of the water as easily as if she were on solid ground. Her lips were drawn back, and we could see every sharp-pointed tooth in her head. The expression of rage on her face was something terrible. Once, as she backed away and came at us in an other rush, surrounded by a cloud of flying spray, she lacked only three feet of making the deck.

She kept this up for twenty minutes, and all the time the cub swam round with the most bewildered expression on his face. Once we tried to throw him in, but the mother came at us so furiously that it seemed as if she would walk right up the rope. At last it got too much for us; there was not a man on board who was not willing to let the cub go.

We drew the rope in a little, and reached out with a long boat-hook to loosen the lasso.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

But before we could do that, two men had to take long poles and keep the mother off while we got the loop undone.

Mr. Smith says that after it had been released the mother licked her baby's face all over and manifested great joy. Both finally swam away; the cub holding on to his mother's tail. Here is a splendid lesson for our young folks. Love in animal or men is a divine attribute. — R. A. Degue.

IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

The rumor that the I. W. W. are going to carry out their direct action campaign in Milwaukee among the workers, is no surprise to Frank J. Weber, business agent Federated Trades council and general organizer for the State. Weber said: "Some months ago information reached this office that before the next municipal campaign, the labor movement of this city and state would have its hands full, as an attempt would be made by the 'Socialist' power to bring about a division of labor forces by having the I. W. W. come here and carry on an aggressive system of organization, and they would be given, not only support, but protection by the power of the law. It is therefore no surprise to me that I advance guard of the I. W. W. came here and announced in the press that they were going to commence their work in Milwaukee."

"They claim, that they will try to divide the longshoremen's unions, cigar makers' union, and start to organize the steel, tinners, textile and contract labor, and carry on a similar line, that they have provided in every locality where they did their work of a pseudo system of organization."

"It was this inside information that put those, who know what division means, on guard not to deplete the treasury of the State Federation of Labor so that they would have funds on hand, when the ill-smelling combination of a supposed revolution would arrive and try to divide the labor movement."

"Probably some of those who have been flitting about with the State Federation of Labor, because the annual convention did not send a delegate to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, may know the reason why the I. W. W. are going to invade Milwaukee."

"The moment they arrive here, they may be able to start a strike among some of the unorganized workers and then proclaim to the world that they are fighting for constitutional liberty and free speech, and at the same time solicit funds from the workers."

"It is the money not organization, that these 'Jawans' of the soup-house revolutionaries want."

Business Agent Hogan of the Longshoremen's Union No. 815 declared that the rumor that the I. W. W. intended working among the longshoremen in Milwaukee, caused no alarm among the workers here, as the union is too strong to be swayed by these agitators. Milwaukee longshoremen's union is being paid the highest wages of any union in the great lakes. When the men are discontented, other ports, the agitators have been able to a certain extent to gather a following. But that nothing like that will occur here, is the confident expression of the representatives of the Longshoremen's Union No. 815.

Jack London aptly asks, why should there be one empty belly in all the world when the work of ten men can feed a hundred?

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If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption method. This method will send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P, Notre Dame, Ind.

Adv.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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FREDERIC HEATH **VICTOR BERGER**
Editor Associate

100 The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions
of the Contributors

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BERLIN, Germany.—Figures dealing with the general election in Germany 18 months ago were recently issued by the Imperial Statistical Office. In the larger towns of over 10,000 population the Socialist vote was 49.9 per cent of all the votes cast. In the agricultural districts and in the small towns the Socialist strength is not as great. In towns of 2,000 to 10,000 the Socialist party polled 35.8 per cent. In the villages the party polled 19 per cent.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The municipal printing plant, which for years was operated at a loss and which first began to show a profit under former Superintendent James H. Smyth, is now one of the best paying departments in the city's service, according to the report of Superintendent William J. Casey.

Printing cost the city during the past year only \$134,159.77, a decrease of \$190,450.42, 10 years ago, although the volume of printing has increased 30 per cent.

THE ECONOMIC BASIS.

Editor E. D. Herald: Will you kindly reprint the following letter to the Living Church. Your readers ought to know the facts.

CATHOLICAL.

To the editor of The Living Church: May I suggest one point of dissent from your wise and kindly editorial regarding an article entitled "Socialism and the Church." I am adopting the list of social reforms you suggest as her position on the issue of the church. It appears that the church would make a two-fold error. First, she would be battling behind the federal council of the churches and the second error would be to try to cure the disease.

What is the cause of child-labor, long hours, short pay, immaturity and disease, working conditions and the rest of the ills that afflict our whole social and political structure—the disease of the church of Christ? Above all, what will not the church itself itself if it dwells at great length on the symptoms, and says not one word about the cause, which it is her mission to this world to at-

THE UTTER FOULY OF ARMAMENT

Why do the common people of Europe hear so patiently their military burdens? One can see why the nobility, which finds careers in a calling free from the stigma of trade, and one that demands little native ability, should advocate a large army and navy. And one can understand why certain capitalists, and unscrupulous politicians, should favor great armaments and big battleships. But why should the worker who gives his strength to making these things, and offers the life of himself and his sons in their use, why should he favor them? His religion forbids it; and it would seem that his own self-interest would be against it. That laborers as a class do favor these enormous war expenditures is evident from the fact that they continue to vote for them.

But why? Doubtless the major part of the controlling motive lies in ignorance, and is a narrow, bigoted patriotism that has been assiduously cultivated by those whose interest it serves; but that would not account for all. The more enlightened nations are equally guilty with the others. But there is a common ailment to the most enlightened and to the backward nations: a faulty political economy. Wherever the laws governing the distribution of wealth leave to labor merely a minimum wage, and permit privilege to take the rest, labor has little concern as to how the surplus is expended. So wages tend to the point of bare subsistence, the remaining part of production may be devoted, with equal indifference, to the luxuries of the rich or for arms and armament. For it must be evident that as long as the laborer can have only enough to keep him in condition and raise a child to take his place when he shall have been spent, he may as well be making a gun or a battleship, as an automobile or a palace.

When labor can be made to feel that effort expended in making implements of war can, at its own dictation, be devoted to making clothing and houses for itself, then it is reasonable to suppose that it will no longer be indifferent. Then the pleas of the peace advocates will fall upon quick ears. Labor will then realize that wealth can not be destroyed or wasted without hardship to labor. It will be evident that the human effort devoted to the making of a battleship means nothing more nor less than that amount of effort taken from the making of houses, or other conveniences of man. When this condition in the distribution of wealth has been brought about, standing armies and navies will have short shrift. And until this equitable distribution of wealth has been established, wars and preparations for war, will not cease. But the love of the common people makes an inspiring text; but it is



"Why are we carrying such loads?" "Mine says I must carry him or you will attack me." —Himplesidimus.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—It is felt here today that the action of San Francisco voters in casting their ballots for the municipal ownership of the city's traction interests will start a campaign with the same object in view in practically every big city of the nation.

When San Francisco voted a \$3,500,000 bond issue to build its own street railways to the great Panama-Pacific exposition that will be held in 1915, it definitely committed the city to the policy of public ownership of public utilities. It means that San Francisco will not only operate its own cars to the fair grounds, but that in the days to come it will be a city where public ownership of public utilities will be a vital factor in its civic life.

who have no father—and a pension for working women during the period of child bearing—is of infinitely greater importance than the right to recall a judge.

Remodel Constitution.

"Of the political reforms a new constitution is of most importance, because, with the old constitution, social reforms are almost impossible. No matter how good and beneficial a law may be, it will, as a rule, be declared unconstitutional, because our constitution was framed at a time entirely different from ours, and for an entirely different people.

"When the constitution was framed this was a country of frontier farmers and hunters, with a few merchants in the seaports.

"There was no machinery used, and there was no manufacturing to speak of. There were no railroads, no telegraphs.

"There were no millionaires and no proletarians. There were no corporations in the present sense—a corporation in those days meant a company, and there were no trusts, of course.

"If Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton could get up from their graves today, they would not know the country.

"As long as the public schools exist—and men and women are learning how to read and write—no priest or clergyman can make us believe that this system is God-ordained; that the capitalist class did not intend that we should strive for better conditions; they should never have permitted that we learn how to read and write.

"Vote as Good as Ours.

"Moreover, we have the ballot. No subject ever before this had the same political basis as the ruling class. We have it.

"On election day your vote is as good as Rockefeller's. And yet we are many, and the capitalists are few.

"This system is not the end of all things—not any more than feudalism was the end of all things.

"It is, therefore, absolutely false to represent Socialism as intending to overthrow or annihilate society—as an appeal to the brute passions of the masses.

"We agitate for the organization of

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MICHIGAN COPPER STRIKE

CALUMET, Michigan.—The strike of the Michigan copper miners will not be settled until the Western Federation of Miners is recognized as the representative body of all the underground workers.

This is the answer of the striking miners to that section of the report made by Judge Albert Murphy of Detroit, to Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris, in which the mine barons demand far enough to declare that if the miners will return to work and repudiate the Western Federation of Miners they will be given a shorter day system and equitable compensation.

These are the tentative concessions incorporated in the first and only official statement of the operators' intent; with regard to their striking employees and was given to the public by Governor Ferris after a conference with Judge Murphy, who has completed an investigation of the situation in the

WEALTH INEQUALITY.

BY BERNARD SHAW.

I am not bound to keep my temper with an imposture so outrageous as to object myopic, as the pretense that the existing inequalities of income correspond to and are produced by moral and physical inferiorities and superiorities—that Barnato was 5,000,000 times as great and good a man as William Blake, and committed suicide because he lost two-fifths of his superiority; that the life of Lord Angley has been on a far higher plane than that of John Ruskin; that Mademoiselle Liane de Pougy has been raised by her successful sugar speculation to moral heights never attained by Florence Nightingale; and that an arrangement to establish economic equality between them by duly adjusted pensions would be impossible. I say that no sane person can expect to treat such impudent follies with patience, much less with respect.

The evil resulting from the existing

the masses. And organization everywhere means order.

"We educate, we enlighten, we reason, we discipline.

"The Socialists want to maintain culture and civilization and to bring it to a much higher level.

"We appeal to the best in every man—to the public spirit of the citizen, to his love of wife and children."

VICTOR BERGER ADDRESSES HOOSIERS

- Shows the Grandeur of the Socialist Position and the Historic Need of the Impending Change

FT. WANE, Indiana.—In a speech before a great crowd at the annual picnic of the Socialists of Allen county, Victor L. Berger opened the municipal campaign against Socialism in this county. His speech was a clear presentation of the conditions of the workers today and the way out as presented by the Socialist party.

"The negro was property. A full grown negro representative about \$1,000 in value—sometimes more. He was property which the master owned. Therefore the master, if he had any sense, took good care of his human chattel. The master was eager to have the slave as long as he was not at all symptoms of disease. When the slave became sick, or when he died, the master lost money.

"The case is entirely different with the white working man—the so-called free working man. When the white man is sick, or when he dies, the employer usually loses nothing.

"High tariff, or tariff for revenue only, or free trade, have nothing to do with the case.

"The fact is that the capitalist, the average employer of today, is more concerned about a valuable horse, about a fine dog, or about a good automobile than he is about his employee, or about his employee's family.

"In most cases the employment is absolutely impermanent. The employer does not know his employee by name. This is invariably the case with a stock company where the stockholders are scattered all over a city, a state or all over the country, sometimes even over Europe.

Worst Employer Sets Pace.

"Nor can any individual capitalist or employer, no matter how charitable inclined he may be, change anything in these conditions. A business or corporation that should try to do its duty on a charity basis would not last long.

"As a matter of fact, under the present system, it is usually the worst employer who sets the pace. The employer who can fence and skin his workmen best, is best equipped for the competitive fight in the open market. He can produce his goods the cheapest.

"Thus competition has come to have a fearful meaning to the working class.

"On the one hand, it compels the employers to get their labor as cheaply as possible, on the other hand, it compels the workmen to compete with one another for jobs.

"Especially among the workers competition has often become a cut-throat competition. It is often a question as to whether a man is to stay with his family or to become a tramp.

"The tariff has nothing to do with the basic principles of this question. The principle is the same in free trade England, or high tariff America and Germany.

"There is always free trade in labor.

"In many cases now the laborer is compelled to disrupt his family and send his wife and children to the shop or factory.

"For this is the great curse of machinery—or, rather, of the individual monopoly of machinery—free capital can be coined out of women and even out of infancy.

"Thus, not alone are men turned into wares, governed by demand and supply, but they are also made to scramble for a precarious living with their wives, sisters and children.

"In the cotton factories of the south, where my Democratic free trade friends rule, the women and children compose two-thirds of the working force in the textile industry. Very similar, tobacco, candy and cigar factories and in the work shops of many other industries.

Laws of Little Avail.

"Laws against this sort of thing are almost useless, as low as the present economic system prevails.

"For while it is notorious that the wages thus earned by these thousands of do not on an average exceed those of the head of the family in occupations where it has not become habitual to employ women and children, the abuse is still daily gaining ground.

Young Folks in Action

Contributions solicited. Write briefly.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUES

LOS ANGELES.—On Saturday evening, August 9, the members of the Y. P. S. L. and many others were treated to an entertainment which exceeded anything that has taken place in our hall for some time. The chief attraction of the evening was the speech delivered by Mr. V. Berger, ex-congressman from Wisconsin. He made an amusing distinction between the schools of the Socialists, claiming that there were two divisions, the historical and the hysterical.

The speaker took up the proposition of violence and direct action, and showed by two very clear historical allusions that it is far cheaper to bring about a change through political power and purchase, than it is to attempt to bring about the same change through violence.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS



NEW YORK Y. P. S. L.

and formed a state federation. The Socialist party was represented by Gustav Strebel, who succeeded in having a provision inserted in the constitution reading, "this federation is a part of the organization of the Socialist party of the state of New York; and nothing in this constitution shall, in any way, conflict with the platform, constitution and resolutions of said party."

There was considerable disagreement as to the age limits. A majority report providing for admission at 14, passive membership at 22 and withdrawal at 25, and a minority report providing for active membership between 15 and 30, and passive membership thereafter will be submitted to a referendum vote of the members.

Young Folks in Action

LOS ANGELES.—The League has several scholarships which it would like to sell. We have four \$20 scholarships at Eagan Dramatic school, and a \$35 scholarship at the Isaac Woodbury Business College. Anyone applying to the League may secure a very material reduction in the prices on these, and if you wish to broaden your education, here is your chance. The books in the library have been rearranged and now they are in the order of their numbers. They are numbered according to the author's name.

Puzzles

Scrambled Names.

Find the names of two truly great men in the following:

HONJ SKRINU
SAOTHA ALLYGER

For the first correct answer a prize of a Socialist pamphlet will be sent.

NOTE.—The editor's absence on a vacation makes it necessary to put over the announcement of prize winners to next week.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER 6, 1913 NUMBER 29

A YOUNG MAN - O' WARSMAN

PART III OF THE STORY OF HANS.
BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII—Continued.

Hans had been ashore quite often in the gig and also on liberty, his quarantine having expired. One day while ashore he met Stevens the chief boatswain's mate, who took him to a large gambling house. In those days New Orleans was a wide open town and gambling was allowed; yes, was practically protected by law, as the big Louisiana State Lottery was still in full swing. They went up a wide, carpeted stairway, entered a large room or hall, the ceiling of which was painted to imitate a spider's web and in the middle of this web sat a big gorgeous spider formed of colored glass with electric lights inside. Hans was surprised that the proprietors should choose such a fitting emblem for the place. Along the sides and in the middle of the room or hall were tables covered with a green cloth, some containing Keno cards, some appliances for playing roulette and grand hazard while others were arranged for poker. Around these tables sat or stood all kinds and classes of men, playing the various games, some winning, more losing.

Each table was presided over by a man employed for the purpose, who watched the game, held chips, and set the games going. The tables at which poker was played were surrounded by a brass railing, some feet away from the table to keep onlookers from getting too close. On some of these poker tables were large stacks of \$10 and \$20 gold pieces as the stakes played for were high. Hans saw some of the Galena's men lose, a few win, but felt no inclination to try his luck. When Hans and the boatswain's mate had tired of looking on they went to a music hall or variety show, leaving there in time to catch the last boat aboard.

CHAPTER XXXIX.
Deaths on Board.

The Mississippi river was brown with mud, or clay in solution, and often it was hard to stand still a few minutes it would leave a deposit of mud. If one took a glass and filled it, allowing it to stand still half an hour there would be a sediment of mud at the bottom half an inch deep. The river began to rise and after a while the ship was lying higher than the city and one could look down into the streets from the Galena's decks.

Many snags or uprooted trees, some of them of large size were brought down by the current and sometimes got foul of the Galena's anchor chains or moorings, so a constant lookout had to be kept to avoid them. A man had to be kept at the helm continually and when one was sighted the helm was put over and the ship would swing to one side. But in spite of all precaution several times his snags got tangled up with the Galena and it was a hard job to clear her. The Mexican gunboat got a lot of trees athwart her hawser, the strain parted her chain and down stream she went, till picked up by a tug and towed to her moorings again.

The Galena lay off the Canal street ferry and on a morning the ferry boat run into the Galena's thick cutter as she was coming from shore with the stevedores and liberty men. The cutter had several planks stove in but managed to keep afloat till she came alongside, but it might have been a serious mishap, for the current was very swift in the river and had the cutter been capsized or sunk, no doubt some of the men would have been lost.

The weather was damp and chilly and quite a few of the men were on the sick list with malaria. A marine who had been quite ill for ten days died at 6 bells (11 o'clock) during the night of Jan. 28, and was brought up from the sick bay on to the spar deck where he was laid out on the engine room hatch. Hans was one of the anchor watch from 12 to 4 and had to put on his cutlase and stand guard over him from 12 to 2.

It was a dirty night as sailors say, there was a thick chilly fog, that penetrated everything and in consequence the fog bell had to be kept tolling, which sounded dull and mournful in the thick air. At the same time the man died the riding light on the foremast went out and that was something for the old seamen to talk about and let loose their superstitions.

Next morning the carpenter started to make a coffin but before he could finish it the men had chipped in and bought a casket ashore. At four in the afternoon he was taken on shore in the second cutter in tow of the